1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Birhbhum	877170	179166	57971		2000.00
3	South Dinajpur	415962	29092	10091		1864.60
4	Jalpaiguri	891595	48806	27924		2000.00
5	Malda	971185	156272	282785	67.42	1438.81
6	West Midnapur	2747865	118929			2000.00
7	Murshidabad	1634343	58652	12316		1265.12
8	Purulia	726178	92121	4072		2000.00
9	South 24 Paraganas	1853442	72828	22500		2000.00
10	West North Dinajpur	683932	281339	40384		2000.00
	TOTAL:	11743336	1149145	495493		18358.84

Note: Rural BPL Persons are as per adjusted share.

Foreign exchange earned/spent on export and import

52. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign exchange earned/spent on export and import of goods after the removal of trade restrictions under WTO agreement;

(b) the view of Government with regard to earning of foreign exchange during the free-trade era; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent dumping in India by other countries making use of free trading facility?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) India signed the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 15th April, 1994. The details of foreign exchange earned/spent as a result of India's exports and imports of goods since then is given below.

Year	Foreign Exchange Through Export of Goods (in $ Million)	Foreign Exchange Spent on Imports of Goods (in $ Million)
1994-95	26330	28654
1995-96	31797	36678

1	2	3
1996-97	33470	39132
1997-98	35006	41484
1998-99	33219	42389
1999-00	36822	49671
2000-01	44560	50536
2001-02	43827	5141
2002-03	52719	6141
2003-04	63843	78150
2004-05	83536	111517
2005-06	102725 (Provisional)	142416 (Provisional)

(b) The trade era prior to the establishment of the WTO was regulated by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1947 of which India was a founder member. The Government believes that earning of foreign exchange through exports is important for servicing its import bill. India's main import needs can be categorised into essential items such as crude oil, fertiliser, etc; raw materials required for domestic value addition and exports, and capital goods for the modernisation and upgradation of the Indian industry.

(c) Anti dumping provisions in the country are governed by the Indian Customs Tariff Act and Rules thereunder which spell out the detailed provisions for conducting investigations and imposition of anti dumping duties on a product being dumped into India which threatens to or causes injury to the domestic industry. This legislation has been effective in enabling the domestic industry in seeking necessary relief and protection against dumping of goods in the country.

Single Tea Auction Platform

*53. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning a single Tea Auction Platform, on the lines of National Stock Exchange;